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Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs... 10 & 15c
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ICE CREAM
to be healthful, must be pure.
Pure ice cream must be made from pure cream, pure flavor and the best grade of sugar. Nothing else is required.
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20c qt. Strawberry flavor today.
Call by phone.
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Additional Weekly Classified Service
—No Increase in Rate.
The rate on classified advertising in the Semi-Weekly Gazette in the future will be the same as the Daily Gazette; that is, 3 lines 3 times for 25c. This will give the advertiser an investment of 50c 2 insertions in the Daily Gazette and 3 insertions in the Semi-Weekly Gazette of 3-line advertisement. It will also give the advertiser a circulation of over 6,000. The rate on classified advertising in the Semi-Weekly Gazette heretofore has been 50c per line, so that the change in the rate to 3 lines 3 times for 25c will induce much extra use of this edition.

MR. VAUGHAN ON THOUGHT-POWER
IN ITS RELATION TO HEALTH AND CHARACTER.
SUNDAY MORNING SERMON
Circumstances Are Only the Scaffold on Which We Stand as We Build.

"Thought-power in its relation to health and character" was the theme of Rev. R. M. Vaughan at the Baptist church yesterday morning. For a text he took Proverbs 23:7: "As he thinketh in his heart so he is," and he said in substance as follows: "The universe is a thought of God. It is an embodiment of His reason and His love. Two philosophies struggle for the mastery: one interprets the universe in terms of matter, the other in terms of spirit. No where are men content with dualism; they insist upon unity, monism of some kind. And it is idealism and not materialism which gains ground everywhere and is heir of the future. Matter is a form of force; force is an expression of will; will, interest and personality. The thoughts of God are valued present realities. 'What a thought of God it was when He thought a tree,' said Ruskin. But a tree as a thought of God differentiates itself into root, trunk, branches and leaves. The sunshine and the rain can't bless it, the flames and the insects can't blight it, and germs can't save it. And because the universe is reducible to terms of spirit, it is a splendid place in which to think. We do not live in a universe of unresponsive dirt, but in a universe instinct and palpitant with the presence of God. And the supreme operative force in such a universe is ideas, soul thought. The nature of the universe make literally and absolutely true 'As he thinketh in his heart so he is.' 'It has been a matter of observation for ages that thought affects the body. Anger can stop digestion or break a blood vessel in the brain; fear can destroy nervous control and derange all bodily functions. Grief can whiten the hair and rupture the very membranes of the heart. On the other hand a merry heart doeth good like a medicine and peace of mind is length of days. One April morning in 1865 General Grant had an excruciating headache which hardly seemed able to assuage. An orderly rode up and placed in his hand a note from General Lee proposing the surrender of the Confederate army, and his headache vanished instantly. Suppose an angel believes the everlasting gospel that God is love, that death is a door of life, that the dead departed are safe in the light of the Presence, his very body ought to thrill with new life. 'How does thought affect health? It disintegrates a large class of ailments such as rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, etc., and functions rather than organic and are largely the result of nervous sympathy. We think too much and talk too much about our diseases. Our conversation is largely disquisition on aches and pains. Consume your own smoke and do not belch it out over your neighbors. Make it a rule never to complain; never to speak of your ills except when it is necessary. Thought can also cure real diseases. The mind controls the nerves; the nerves govern the supply of blood; the blood carries nutrition; nutrition builds up tissues. The potency of thought, therefore, relates largely to nervous ailments. It is not a germicide in bacteriological ailments. Death itself remains for us all an inevitable experience, and this is so because death is a normal incident in the plan of God. It may come in abnormal forms and at an abnormal time, but death itself is normal, natural and divine. Thought-power has been employed in all ages as an instrument of health. Plato said in his day: 'The physicians heal the body with the mind.' It is employed by physicians today with or without bread pills and pills of other sort. And to those who do pioneer work in its larger utilization we shall doubtless have occasion to be grateful. Thought-power is not incompatible with the use of means. On the whole drugs have probably done quite as much harm as good. It was Oliver Wendell Holmes, himself a professor of medicine, who told us that if all drugs were thrown into the sea it would be better for men and worse for fish. Especially harmful is the deluge of patent medicine. The newspapers will seldom tell you so, for they are supported in good part by the advertisements of nostrums. There is a widespread revolt against the use of drugs. But there is no inherent objection to a pharmacopoeia. It is all a matter of experiment and observation. And the man who is in position to know most about it is the physician. He will employ means in his art to the end of time. But sometime in the future he will write on his corollary not 'Physician' but 'Psychologist.' His supreme achievements will be preventive rather than curative. The deepest known secret of health is thought. Avoid thought of fear, hate, lust and greed as you would poison. Think true, pure, loving, courageous thoughts that your days may be happy and long upon earth.

Thought-power stands in vital relation to character also. Character is the "I am" back of the physical life and even of the mental life. I do not have a soul, I am a soul and I have a body. Character is in the essence of man. It is built upon love, conscience, God. Thought is more than an expression of character; it is its mould. All thought is impulsive. In the jargon of the schools, "consciousness is motor." Ideas tend to actualize themselves. We are shocked by an apparently sudden fall from honor by some man of repute. His thoughts did it. He visited the illicit Isle in imagination first and afterward in fact. He cherished thoughts of evil and they wrecked him. We stand in admiration of a man who stands forth the exponent of high

Brave ideals. His thoughts made him. Back in the silence where the soul meets God alone he cherished thoughts of honor, courage, fidelity and they made him hero and saint. Here is the battlefield of character—our thoughts. The very freedom of the soul lies in the power of attention. The thoughts which are given dominion of the mind, kindle the feelings, the feelings give their fire to the will. What is temptation? Fundamentally, the strife of conflicting ideas for possession of the mind. On one hand evil seeks to secure the field. We permit fascinating pictures, we thrust back inhibitive ideas, and surely as steam in the cylinder moves the piston rod, so evil rules the will. On the other hand we give the field to thoughts of self respect, the interests of those that love us, the fact of God and the future. Amid all the dust and confusion we think these thoughts. They begin to assert themselves. They wake the finer feelings, and they in turn grip the helm of life and hold it true. In the thoughts we choose to cherish are all our features and all our victories. Centuries ago one of God's great servants made the appeal of the everlasting gospel. 'Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts and let him return to the Lord and He will have mercy upon him and unto our God for He will abundantly pardon.' This Isaiah declared that a new life found its opportunity and its victory in right thoughts. One evening a greater than Isaiah said to his friends: 'If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ask whatsoever ye will, and it shall be done unto you.' What is it for His words to abide in us? This is to think His thoughts. 'If you think my thoughts you shall have the victorious life.' Look at life through Jesus' eyes, again His estimate of things. Think of God as He thought of God, a holy and gracious Father, think of man as He thought of man, a brother, think of ability, think of death as He thought of death, a door into a larger room in the Father's house. And if you think Jesus' thoughts, by a law woven into the very fabric of the universe, you shall be like Jesus. You are under God, arbiter of your own destiny. Do not plead temperament; it is wax in the hands of a great purpose. Do not plead circumstances; they are the scaffolding upon which we stand as we build. God has given us this instrument by which we can attain the strength and the glory of a Christ-like character. 'As he thinketh in his heart so he is.' Whatever things, therefore, are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things. And the God of peace shall be with you.

Thought-power stands in vital relation to character also. Character is the "I am" back of the physical life and even of the mental life. I do not have a soul, I am a soul and I have a body. Character is in the essence of man. It is built upon love, conscience, God. Thought is more than an expression of character; it is its mould. All thought is impulsive. In the jargon of the schools, "consciousness is motor." Ideas tend to actualize themselves. We are shocked by an apparently sudden fall from honor by some man of repute. His thoughts did it. He visited the illicit Isle in imagination first and afterward in fact. He cherished thoughts of evil and they wrecked him. We stand in admiration of a man who stands forth the exponent of high

JANESVILLE MONEY AIDED JAP ORPHANS
Famine Fund Went to Help Children Whose Parents Died From Want of Food.

Janesville people, through E. W. Lowell and the Gazette office, contributed to the relief fund that went to aid to famine sufferers in North Japan some months ago. The money sent from here was placed in the hands of Mrs. Susie Lowell Hibbard, daughter of E. W. Lowell and the following letter speaks for itself: Dear Friends: The money kindly contributed by you to the Famine Fund we thought wise to hand over to the Okayama Orphanage as there has been a large sum of money contributed from various sources to this cause. When there was no need for more money in the north to relieve immediate distress, the collections were turned over to this worthy institution as most deserving. This orphanage is one of the very few Christian enterprises here in Japan which has been recognized by the Emperor. The work it is doing for the orphans of those who died either directly or indirectly as a result of the famine is truly a good work. A friend of mine illustrated the kindly spirit of those who care for the children there with this story: About two hundred Japanese girls were sent to the Orphanage from the north. They had been uncared for, unloved and unwashed. Their hair was tangled and their heads dirty. The matron was for cutting every head of hair, which would have been a great loss to a Japanese girl. But one of the assistants volunteered to wash every head herself. This she did, not once, but many times until they were satisfactorily cleansed. An interesting feature is a band. This band was used with great effect in Japan to welcome the soldiers returning from the war. The money you have sent will keep one child at the Orphanage for about five or six months. For this receive our thanks. Little Japan is grateful for all the kindnesses America has done to her and a visible expression of it will soon go over to you Americans in the shape of \$1,000 for San Francisco. Yours sincerely, Sue L. Hibbard.

22 Gochome, Fujinomiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo. The orphanage still needs financial aid, and something more concerning the work it is doing can be gleaned from the following, taken from a circular: A large majority of these famine children are under eight years of age. Many of them are in a pitiable condition. They need continued care and add Janesville money—half training. If this be given them for a few years they can return to their old homes strong, intelligent, self-reliant, enterprising young men and women full of a spirit of service based on Christian principles. And then what may they not accomplish for their beloved Tohoku? This is no idle prophecy but a suggestion of what is sure to happen if the Okayama Orphanage be helped to carry out its altruistic purposes.

TWO FORMER JANESVILLE BOYS ARE TO BE MARRIED
Ray Stewart is to Wed a Young Woman of Monroe and Clarence Bullock a Beloit Girl. Ray Stewart of North Wayne, Ind., who was formerly employed in the Hall & Sayles jewelry store of this city, is soon to marry Miss Sophia Kohli of Monroe. A linen shower for the bride in prospect was given at the home of her brother, Louis Kohli, at Monroe last Tuesday evening. Clarence E. Bullock, who represents the Rock County Sugar Co. in northern Illinois, has taken out a license at Rockford to wed Miss Myrtle Hansel of Beloit.

JANESVILLE MARKET REPORT
Quotations on Grain and Produce for The Gazette.
July 8, 1936.
Wheat—Chicago Cash No. 1 and 2 Northern 81 1/2c; No. 3 81c; No. 4 80 1/2c; No. 5 80c; No. 6 79 1/2c; No. 7 79c; No. 8 78 1/2c; No. 9 78c; No. 10 77 1/2c; No. 11 77c; No. 12 76 1/2c; No. 13 76c; No. 14 75 1/2c; No. 15 75c; No. 16 74 1/2c; No. 17 74c; No. 18 73 1/2c; No. 19 73c; No. 20 72 1/2c; No. 21 72c; No. 22 71 1/2c; No. 23 71c; No. 24 70 1/2c; No. 25 70c; No. 26 69 1/2c; No. 27 69c; No. 28 68 1/2c; No. 29 68c; No. 30 67 1/2c; No. 31 67c; No. 32 66 1/2c; No. 33 66c; No. 34 65 1/2c; No. 35 65c; No. 36 64 1/2c; No. 37 64c; No. 38 63 1/2c; No. 39 63c; No. 40 62 1/2c; No. 41 62c; No. 42 61 1/2c; No. 43 61c; No. 44 60 1/2c; No. 45 60c; No. 46 59 1/2c; No. 47 59c; No. 48 58 1/2c; No. 49 58c; No. 50 57 1/2c; No. 51 57c; No. 52 56 1/2c; No. 53 56c; No. 54 55 1/2c; No. 55 55c; No. 56 54 1/2c; No. 57 54c; No. 58 53 1/2c; No. 59 53c; No. 60 52 1/2c; No. 61 52c; No. 62 51 1/2c; No. 63 51c; No. 64 50 1/2c; No. 65 50c; No. 66 49 1/2c; No. 67 49c; No. 68 48 1/2c; No. 69 48c; No. 70 47 1/2c; No. 71 47c; 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THE JANSVILLE GAZETTE

Business Office Open Saturday
Evenings.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS,
WISCONSIN WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Edition—By Carrier: \$6.00
One Year, cash in advance: 5.00
Six Months, cash in advance: 2.50
One Year, CASH IN ADVANCE: 4.00
One Year, Rural delivery in Rock County: 2.00
Daily Edition—By Mail: 8.00
Six Months—Rural delivery in Rock County: 1.50
WEEKLY EDITION—One Year: 1.50
Long Distance Telephone, No. 77.
Business Office: 77-2
Editorial Rooms: 77-3

"Many old camels carry the skins of the young ones to the market," said an older merchant who performed that function for his younger, "cock-sure" competitor—if the older man has "learned things" about advertising as his years have passed.

The poor old trust is having its fill of argument this year.

Politicians are now beginning their biannual catering after votes.

The question now is: Was Host mad at Houser, or what is the matter?

Houser has been vindicated. The next thing he wants is re-nomination.

Even government agents can do wrong and be sent to jail as well as individuals.

The Clinton-Banner is loud in its praises of Congressman Cooper—for political reasons.

The imported cow of ex-Governor Hoard that coughed up a snake should be charged extra import duty.

Poor Rockefeller is to have his vacation spoiled by the appearance of a summons server at his front door when he lands.

Beloit is to have a new postoffice and now the fight on the site has begun. Janesville went through the same thing several years ago.

There are some things that a politician can not explain but they do not occur very often. Usually the supply of oil and eloquence is unlimited.

While the seat of government is at Oyster Bay the clerks are sizzling in Washington during the warm summer days and Washington can be hot in July too.

Newspapers all over the district have taken up the Nolan campaign against Cooper in a most flattering manner to the Rock County candidate.

There is much that can be said in favor of many of the candidates for state office that had better be left unsaid if they expect to have the support of the "ring."

Roosevelt or Bryan is the war cry being raised by former supporters of the "Orator from the Platte." If Roosevelt does not run and Bryan does the result will not be hard to figure.

No city is so judged as to its prosperity and merits as are the ones that have good, clean, well paved streets. Possible investors always look to this feature of municipal life to see what the town looks like.

The idea is prevalent that Bryan will have a walk away with the democratic nomination. Possibly so but when he tries to keep up in the endurance test with the republican party he will be sadly left.

The University College of Agriculture has recently issued a booklet that shows the real value of the courses in this college to the residents of the state. The work and progress in this particular department is wonderful.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY.
America was discovered by Columbus but it was settled and peopled by an English speaking people. Jamestown which this year celebrates its two hundred anniversary was the first really permanent settlement to be followed a few years later by the Puritans on the New England coast. From the very first inception of the American colonies England planned to make us the market for the home products. Not only planned, but so skillfully maneuvered that for a century and a half very little of anything but English made goods found its way into the American market. English ships carried the English goods and American goods were taken in exchange, completely monopolizing the American trade. Then came the measures of oppression which led up to the Revolutionary war and the declaration of independence and the United States as a nation branched out into international trade. It is interesting to note that after nearly a century and a quarter of freedom England still looks with wonder at our development. In a report on the trade of the United States for nineteen five made by the British Commercial

Agent Bell the following extracts have been gleaned of interest to all:

"The year 1905 has been one of great activity in trade and industry in the United States. There has been an abundance of money for industrial purposes, the farmers have been prosperous, manufacturing plants have turned out quantities of products in excess of any previous year, there has been no overproduction, the mileage of railways has steadily increased, issues of stocks and bonds have been without precedent, and failures have been fewer in proportion to the number of firms in business.

"Over 1,000,000 immigrants have been absorbed by the country without affecting the labor market. Wages have been good, the scale of living has been high, and there has been abundance of employment of labor.

"Money in circulation has increased more rapidly than the population, the average circulation on December 31, 1905, having stood at \$31.73 per capita, the highest on record. At the end of the year the stock of gold in the Federal Treasury amounted to over \$755,000,000.

"When it is stated that the wealth production on farms in the United States was estimated at \$6,415,000,000 it can readily be understood of what importance the farmer is as a purchasing agent. Of all the agricultural products in the United States corn or maize is the most important. It reached its highest production last year with a crop of 2,708,000,000 bushels, and a total estimated value of \$1,216,000,000. Hay was second in order of value, \$665,000,000; cotton next, \$555,000,000; wheat, \$525,000,000; oats, \$282,000,000; potatoes, \$138,000,000; barley, \$58,000,000; tobacco, \$52,000,000; sugar cane and sugar beets, \$50,000,000. The aggregate yield of cereals including rice was 4,521,000,000 bushels, valued at \$2,123,000,000, an increase of \$145,000,000 over the year previous. During the last five years the value of the real estate of medium farms has increased 33.5 per cent.

"Foreign commerce exceeded that of any preceding year. The imports of the calendar year 1905 amounted to \$1,179,135,344, exceeding those of 1904 by \$143,226,154, and the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$1,599,420,533, exceeding those of 1904 by \$173,672,401.

"The increase in imports is accounted for chiefly by the extra demand for materials to be used in manufactures. The value of materials imported for this purpose increased from \$469,660,209 in 1903 to \$561,425,245 in 1905, and formed 47.61 per cent of the total imports of the latter year, compared with 26.50 per cent in 1875.

"The importation of luxuries and articles which are outside the bare necessities of life is a good indication of the prosperity of a country when there is plenty of employment and money is abundant, there is certain to be an increase in the imports of such articles as silk, jewelry, wines, etc., which are not produced in the country itself. In 1903 the value of luxuries imported amounted to about \$142,000,000; in 1904 there was a reduction of about 4 per cent, but in 1905 there was an increase of about 16 per cent compared with the previous year, so that in 1905 more money was spent in luxuries than in any previous year.

"The principal articles imported for use in manufacturing were raw silk, 55 million dollars; India rubber, 48½ millions; fibers, 41 millions; tin, 26 millions; wool, 47 millions; tobacco, 19 millions; wood, 24 millions; hides and skins, 73 millions; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, 69 millions; and raw cotton, 10 millions, the above supplying about 73 per cent of the total imports of manufacturers' materials.

"In dealing with the exports from the United States during 1905, the first thing that strikes one is the fact that notwithstanding the enormous volume of the home trade, the value of manufactured articles exported should have increased to such an extent. If this is possible during such times as these, when every industry is fully occupied, it is not difficult to imagine what will be the result when the home demand slackens and when the manufacturers who have so greatly enlarged and extended their works to meet the extra demand for their products are obliged to look for extended markets outside the United States in order to keep their mills and factories fully employed. When it is remembered that it is only by keeping their works running to the fullest extent and thus keeping down expenses to the lowest point that renders it possible for the majority of the manufacturers in this country to compete in foreign markets, one can realize how essential it is that they find neutral markets where their surplus products can be disposed of so as to avoid accumulation of stocks.

"There are no signs at present of this great activity decreasing. On the contrary, there is every indication that the present year will be quite as prosperous as the past or more so. The country was never more prosperous than at present. Industrial operations are carried on upon a larger scale than ever."

THE ROOSEVELT PLATFORM
President Roosevelt, in his Fourth of July address, naturally referred to the great achievements of the recent congress, in the direction of government supervision of the corporations. It will be noted that he declares that the government must follow consistently, for a number of years to come, the policy thus begun of establishing a measure of supervision of the corporations.

What Mr. Roosevelt says on the matter is worth while going over.

sentence by sentence, because it discloses better than any other address he has made of late, his point of view as regards this tremendous issue. In the first place, he declares that the government has not tried to do too much, and has thus been able to accomplish a fair amount of legislation. He declares next, that the task has been approached absolutely free from any spirit of rancor. In any such movement—as this, the President says, a man will find that he has allies whom he does not like. That is to say, those who struggle for reform of the corporations may be added by people whose only object is to destroy the corporations. On the other hand, a man may defend property, and find that in doing so he is forced to defend the property which has been achieved by methods which are not straight. This is the main difficulty of those who, like President Roosevelt, are striving to defend the economic system based upon individual liberty and the right of private property. They find that in defending individual liberty and the right of private property they are joined by persons who interpret this liberty and this right as giving them the privilege to do as they please, in warring upon their neighbors and competitors. They find that it is necessary, in order to protect individual liberty and the right of private property, that abuses which have grown up in the administration of the corporations must be abolished, and these corporations put under a system of publicity and reasonable government control. Yet in urging these reforms they find that they are joined by a large number of people whose only object in allying themselves in the movement is to break down the present economic system and substitute therefor a regime of socialism.

President Roosevelt recognizes these difficulties, but does not permit them to stop him from carrying out the policy which he believes to be for the good of the country. When it becomes necessary to curb a great corporation he believes in curbing it, but he will do this in no spirit of hatred, and if anyone seeks to do wrong to the men who own the corporations, he is just as ready to fight in defense of these men's rights as he is to fight against the abuses for which they may have been responsible.

It seems as if that was a platform which was absolutely sound and sure. President Roosevelt has stood upon it consistently, and that is the secret of his popular strength.

Solution of A Coffee Mystery.
Chicago Record-Herald. It appears that inferior coffee is being shipped from Barcelona to Cuba as kidney beans and that it is being sold as the Cuban market as Porto Rican coffee. Naturally the people of Porto Rico are indignant over the trick, for it is likely to cause them much injury. A Porto Rican merchant in writing to our consul general at Barcelona calls attention to the high favor in which Porto Rico coffee has always been held in Spain, and adds that such a swindle is a menace to its reputation in all the markets of the world.

While everything is being done that can be done for the protection of the Porto Rican product, that reference to the kidney beans may solve a mystery that has puzzled many a sojourner at American summer resorts. The liquid that is furnished under the name of coffee at many such places bears no resemblance whatever to the article that is used on the home breakfast table. There have been numerous long and earnest debates to decide just what it was, and hints at a solution running from stewed weeds to chicory. It must not be understood, however, that it is of variable quality, and it is the identical drink that is provided for the guests at country taverns and the hotels of our smaller towns.

The taste, we should say, was muddy, the effect of a swallow something like that of a solution of mustard in tepid water. There is not a touch of coffee in it, but here we may have the real product of the kidney bean. If so the pure food law should be invoked to compel the use of an honest label and the elision of a lie from the bill of fare. Let the people who want bean soup have it, but spare the man for whom there can be no substitute for real coffee.

Scientific Farming of the Day.
Within the last few years much progress has been made in reducing farming to a science. The United States department of agriculture has been working to that end. The up-to-date farmer no longer works in a haphazard manner. He has learned to study the nature of his soil and ascertain the crops that will best grow in it. The department of agriculture is constantly searching for the new productive plants which will thrive under all the varying conditions in the country. Crops can now be cultivated profitably in what for ages has been waste land. The farmer has a wide range in selecting what crops he shall produce. He also has the benefit of many methods of cultivation from which to choose. It is predicted that in 1910 the yield of such land per acre will be twice what it was in 1900.—Cleveland Leader.

Woman Diamond Agent.
Miss Grace M. Varcoe, of New York has crossed the ocean 21 times as the agent of an English diamond merchant. On each trip she has had from \$150,000 to \$300,000 worth of the stones with her.

Resourceful Woman.
You can't get ahead of a woman. The stores which exhausted their supplies of long gloves are selling substitutes in the form of short gloves with lace arms tacked on.

Want ads bring good results.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL
INQUIRY IN OCTOBER

TWO-THIRDS OF ENTIRE BUSINESS WITH SMALL INCOME.

PLAN PRACTICAL SYSTEM

Commission May Recommend That Revenue From This Source Be Made Commensurate With Cost of Handling the Matter.

Washington, July 9.—Henry H. Glauste, secretary of the commission to inquire into and report to congress its conclusions concerning the laws relative to second class mail matter, has issued an announcement that the first session will be held at New York, at noon, October 1, 1906. The announcement in part follows:

"The report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows that the cost of maintaining the entire postal service for that year was approximately \$167,000,000 and that the revenue from all sources was approximately \$153,000,000. Of all the mail matter handled during that year by this costly service, second-class matter constituted approximately two-thirds, while it yielded on the other hand but \$6,186,647.54, or about one-twenty-fourth of the revenue derived from postage. Not only has the postal revenue suffered by reason of the undue expansion of this class of matter as compared with other classes, but in dealing with the matter itself the postal service is hampered at every step by difficulties and perplexities of administration.

System Is Condemned.
"The rates governing second class matter are both numerous and involved, and the application of them seems to require a constant inquiry into matters for which an administrative office is not properly equipped. The system as a whole has been repeatedly condemned by postmasters general, as lacking in simplicity and uniformity and as being confusing to the publishing world as well as to the officials of the service.

"Having these facts in mind, the commission deems it advisable to direct its inquiries especially along the following lines:
"First, whether the revenue from the second class of mail matter should not be made commensurate with the actual cost of the service rendered in handling it, and whether its classification, should not accordingly be grounded upon practical rather than ideal distinctions.

Plans for the Hearings.
"Second, in case second class matter is not put upon a cost paying basis, what limitations should be placed upon the matter which may properly be embraced in that class?

"Third, by what amendments of existing law may the changes which appear to be advisable be most effectively brought about?
"Owing to the great number of publications concerned, it is obviously impracticable for the commission indiscriminately to extend the privilege of the hearing to individual publishers. Each national organization will be heard orally by not to exceed three representatives designated by the organization; and those classes of publications not having regular organizations will be heard through persons who may be regarded as fairly representative."

Metropolitan Alters Plans.
Soda, July 9.—Mons. Neophylos, the recently appointed Greek metropolitan of Varna, has been compelled to abandon his idea of landing at Varna, and return to Constantinople via Kustendje on board the same ship on which he arrived.

Want ads, 3 lines 3 times, 25c.

They Had Corresponded.
In the marriage license office there are many humorous incidents. The other day a colored man stepped into the office at the court house and asked for the necessary papers to become a bridegroom.

For such an application as this the law provides a certain line of questions. When about half through with these questions, the clerk inserted one of his own selection. "Have you ever kissed your intended bride?" questioned the clerk sternly.

"Yes, sah," answered the negro. "What!" thundered the clerk as if in anger.

"Well, you see, it was dis way," hastened the applicant to explain. "We corresponded some time before we thought of getting married."

The clerk thought "corresponded" was a good word and handed out the license.—Columbus Dispatch.

How Judge Peters Collected.
Some years ago a child was placed in the hands of the late Judge Peters of Bangor, Me., against a man who was never known to pay his bills.

The usual notice to call and settle to avoid costs, etc., was sent out, and the man called and said he would pay the account the next Saturday night, when he was paid off.

The judge said: "Now, don't say you will pay Saturday night unless you mean to; just take a few more days and be sure. Say you will pay next Wednesday."

"All right," said the man, "if I live until next Wednesday I will pay that bill!"

Wednesday came, but no man appeared to settle the bill, whereupon the judge wrote out a notice of the death of the man and put it in the daily paper. The next day the bill was settled.—Boston Herald.

The Light for the Home
IS
ELECTRIC LIGHT

If your residence is not wired, have it done now.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, everything considered, is really cheaper than any other. No matches nor mantles to bother with, no lamps to clean. Let us give you an estimate today.

JANESVILLE ELECTRIC CO.

Both Phones On the Bridge

Should Have Pushed.
Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi is considered to be possessed of the keenest and most sarcastic wit of any member of congress. Last spring Mr. Williams, in order to reach a certain town in time to make an address to a political meeting, was obliged to avail himself of a notoriously slow train. The train made its fifteen or twenty miles an hour all right, but it was the slowest thing on earth and he told the conductor so several times. Finally the latter, as is not uncommon in such cases, took these observations to be in the nature of personal insults. "If you don't like the speed of the train, you can get out and walk," he exclaimed angrily, not knowing the identity of his passenger. Far from being crushed, Williams calmly replied: "I would only the good people of Augusta don't expect me till the train gets in."—Harper's Weekly.

Gazette want ads, the market place.

He Was Sorry.

Professor John A. De Camp, of Williams college, when a student at college, roomed in the house of a lady who had a very bright little boy about 2 years old, whose name was Dewey. He had just learned to talk, and Mr. De Camp was very proud of him.

One day when Mr. De Camp was teasing him he shocked his mother by saying: "Keep your old mouth shut!" She took him aside and told him he must apologize to Mr. De Camp, and say he was very sorry he said such a naughty thing.

That night Mr. De Camp had company in his room, when the patter of Dewey's baby feet was heard in the hall. Then a sad little voice in the doorway said: "I'm sorry."

"Why, what are you sorry for, Dewey?" Mr. De Camp asked.

"I'm sorry," said Dewey, "that you don't keep your old mouth shut!"

CHICAGO MARKETS.

HAMMOND ELEVATOR CO.

From J. M. Gibson, Broker, 204 Jackson Block, Janesville.

Chicago, July 8, 1906.

Open High Low Close

Wheat 14 1/4 14 7/8 14 1/2 14 1/4

Sept 14 1/4 14 7/8 14 1/2 14 1/4

Dec 14 1/4 14 7/8 14 1/2 14 1/4

May 14 1/4 14 7/8 14 1/2 14 1/4

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Nov 14 1/4 14 7/8 14 1/2 14 1/4

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JULY BARGAINS

In Waists,
In White Skirts,
In Muslin Underwear,
in Millinery.

Waists

Three special values in White Waists at—

69c, 89c and \$1.19

Several styles at these prices; all sizes, 32 to 44.

White Wash Skirts

in linen and shrunk cotton; special numbers at

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

An embroidered Belt free with every skirt.

Muslin Underwear

A big sample line just opened, consisting of Gowns, long and short Skirts, Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers; and at sample prices. Specials at—

49c, 69c and 89c.

Millinery

Many lines at half, especially everything in the line of trimmed and untrimmed hats. Special July prices on such lines as: Flowers, Laces and Ribbons, Fancy Ribbons—a new line just in—35c and 50c—at 25c.

Cherie Reed & Co.
DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SPECIAL OFFERS UNDERMUSLINS.

GOWNS worth \$1.00 to \$2.50 at \$1.85, \$1.19, 85c

DRAWERS worth 50c to \$2.50 at 77c, 59c, 39c

CORSET COVERS worth 50c to \$1.75 at 77c, 59c, 39c

Any woman having a MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

want will reap much benefit by buying garments made like ours are, of reliable muslins and cambrics at such prices.

WASH COTTON GOODS

4 GREAT LOTS, values 10c to 75c at

4c, 8c, 19c, 29c

Immense variety to select from, light, medium and heavy weight materials.

Summer Parasols

20 beautiful styles in White Novelties, just received

—A bewitching array.

Children's Parasols

Pretty creations from 25c to \$2.00.

This Proposition Is Now Up

Can we longer afford to overlook the fact that we can secure the very best of dental service at about half the rates we have been paying? Dr. Richards of Janesville, the independent dentist, says he would be delighted to have his work (put out at a modest price) compared with work done by others at possibly double his prices. He affirms that the comparison will establish the fact that:

His work is good in every respect. His work is lasting. His work is done thoroughly. His work is substantial, and, in fact, not excelled by that of any other local dentist.

In addition to the reasonableness of his prices he gives close attention to "painless work." Now see what you get by having him do your dental work.

THOROUGH WORK—with an ABSOLUTE PAIN—at a MODERATE PRICE. Office over Hall & Sayles' Jewelry Store, West Milwaukee street.

Cleaners & Dyers

Ladies Waists, fine Dresses and Spring Jackets Chemically Dry Cleaned.

Janesville Steam Dye House
Carl F. Brookhaus, Prop.
59 East Milwaukee St.

STAR OF AMERICA

A cigar made of the finest tobacco to meet the demand of the particular smoker. It's made in two sizes: 10c straight and 3 for 25c.

J. L. SPELLMAN
Manufacturer.

ALL THE LATEST MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

LEFFINGWELL'S, N. Main Street

"The Ideal" Barber Shop
Tift's Old Stand.

Cleanliness is one of the things we make a specialty.
MERT J. BRENNAN
PROP.

WHEN A PIANO

has a great reputation among musicians there must be some reason for it. The reason is merit, and that is a distinct characteristic of the "KRELL." This is a strictly high-grade instrument, recommended by artists and experts for its general excellence.

KOEBELIN'S
Jewelry and Music House,
Hayes Block.

First National Bank

Capital \$125,000
Surplus & Profits \$100,000

DIRECTORS
J. B. CARL, H. RICHARDSON,
S. C. COHEN, THOS. O. HOWE,
GEO. H. RUMBLE, A. P. LOVLEY,
J. G. RICHMOND

Three per cent interest paid in our new Savings Department.

Deposits made during the first fourteen days of July 1906 will draw interest from July 1st.

PASTEURIZED MILK

is delivered to you in hermetically sealed bottles, which is a guarantee to you that it has not come in contact with any impurities after being Pasteurized.

Isn't this worth something?

JANESVILLE PURE MILK CO.
Gridley & Craft, Props.

LOCAL MARKSMEN FEW IN TOURNEY

MANY PROFESSIONALS IN BADGER GUN CLUB EVENT.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM HERE

Second Annual Tournament a Success Financially and as Regards the Outside Entries.

High Professional Gun—W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.

High Amateur Gun—T. J. Malana, Rockford, Ill.

Final Scores

Two days' shooting, three hundred targets:

(Professionals in blackface type.)

Crosby, 293 Barber, 277

Malana, 277 Stannard, 271

Heer, 286 Vance, 269

Hirschy, 277 Budd, 263

One-Day Shoot

Others shot today, a hundred and fifty birds, and scored as follows:

Wm. McVicar, 123 J. McVicar, 127

Dr. Gibson, 129 W. E. Lawyer, 96

With but few local marksmen shooting and a large number of outsiders, especially professionals competing, the second annual target tournament of the Badger Gun club was held at their range south of the city yesterday and today.

The visitors were many and honors were carried off by them. W. E. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Illinois, held high professional gun yesterday and T. J. Malana of Rockford held high amateur gun. Up till noon today Crosby again held high score, while A. Vance of Capron, Ill., was ahead of Malana by three birds in the amateur event.

The score for seven events, ninety birds, up until noon today was as follows: (The names in black type are professionals; the others amateurs.)

Baber, Paulina, Ill., 88

J. McVicar, 85

Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill., 84

Hirschy, Milwaukee, 82

Stannard, Chicago, 82

Vance, Capron, Ill., 83

Malana, Rockford, 10

Heer, Concordia, Ia., 87

Budd, Des Moines, Ia., 81

W. McVicar, 80

Lawyer, Gibson, Parks, Went and Wilcox were also shooting, but had not completed the seventh event at twelve o'clock.

Yesterday's score, each marksman shooting at a hundred and fifty birds, was as follows:

Pierstorff, 125 W. R. Crosby, 147

C. H. Hirschy, 144 W. D. Stannard, 134

F. H. Graham, 105 W. H. Vietmeyer, 108

C. Rotnour, 136 A. Vance, 134

C. V. Deering, 133 W. H. Norton, 109

R. V. Barber, 136 W. H. Heer, 142

C. W. Budd, 131 Fleek, 124

R. W. Clancy, 102 J. J. Malana, 143

W. J. McGuire, 110

Among others to shoot, but not the entire program, were: Hughes, Drummond, Martin, Sperberck, Kibbe, Coppins, Bolton, Lawyer, McGill, Horn, Devore, Jones, Young, Hynes, Fryc and Parks.

LOCAL LACONICS

Tidings of the "Stork." Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sullivan of the town of Harmony are rejoicing over the arrival of a ten-pound baby boy.

Thomas Mackin has received word announcing the birth of a male heir at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Conway, at Olympia, Washington.

Brought News of Auto Wreck. William Zick and party of Rockford reached the city homeward-bound in a large White Steamer late yesterday afternoon. Between Edgerton and Janesville they passed the abandoned wreck of a touring-car which had come to rest in a ditch with a broken chain and one wheel detached.

Lost Brass Hub Cap. During a spirited run last week the police patrol wagon dropped one of its ornamental brass hub caps and the wagon is out of commission until the same can be recovered or replaced.

Women's Mission Circle. The Women's Foreign Mission Circle of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet with Mrs. Dixon, Milton avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2:45. Subject: "Our Missions in South America." The members and friends will meet at Mr. Bates' store, corner of Main and Court streets, at 2:15. A carriage will be in waiting for them. At roll call they will be expected to name a birthday missionary. Picnic supper.

Wilson Lane Buys Auto. Wilson Lane is the latest Janesville man to invest in a touring car. The machine, a 20-horsepower Maxwell, was purchased in Chicago Saturday and brought here by Roy Pierson and Mr. Lane in 7 hours. The run was made from the south side of the city through Evanston and by way of Lake Geneva over a 140-mile stretch of uniformly delightful roads.

A Bumper Berry Crop. Judge and Mrs. Jesse Earle have returned from a few days' visit at the farm of D. L. Earle, the judge's father, in the town of Porter. In two days wild raspberries, within the last five years there has not been such a plentiful yield of the delicious fruit. A big crop of wild blackberries—something unusual in this section of the state—is also maturing in the grove on the Earle farm.

Chester Morse in Charge. Chester Morse has entered upon his new duties as Chef at the St. Patrick's golf club-house and his first club supper will be given tomorrow evening. The House Committee have decided to make the Tuesday club day more interesting than ever and the weekly dance feature will be continued as well as the regular afternoon play.

Makes Last Shipment. The Janesville Cement Post Company today made their first shipment of a carload of posts to the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric road. They also received a letter from Ex-Secretary of War Robert Lincoln in which he expresses his delight in the posts shipped to his farm in Manchester, N. H.

Choir Boys in Camp. Harry Ranous, John Kimball and P. E. Johnson, the latter of Princeton, Ill., went to Lake Kegonsa this morning to prepare for the annual camp of the choir boys of Trinity church. The party of boys will leave tomorrow morning.

WALRATH FAMILY IS AGAIN IN MOURNING

Mrs. David Walrath of 5 Fifth Avenue Died Last Evening at Half-Past Five.

Mrs. David Walrath, an old settler of Rock county and a resident of Rock county and a resident of Janesville for several years past, died at her home on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon at half-past five o'clock. She was seventy-two years of age and for many years lived in the town of Fulton. To mourn her loss are left a husband and a son and a daughter.

M. N. Walrath of Beloit and Mrs. Casson, who lives with the family here. This is the third death in the Walrath family within the last two months. Jacob Walrath having died some eight weeks ago and his wife last week and buried yesterday afternoon shortly before Mrs. David Walrath succumbed.

NEWS OF A PERSONAL NATURE

John Fuller Sweeney went to Chicago last evening.

Mrs. Wilbur S. Kimball of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Sophie L. Bowditch of 112 Milton avenue.

H. O. Wood of Stoughton was in the city yesterday.

Harry McAvoy and Ernest Meyer of Beloit were Janesville visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jackson of Madison were in the city Saturday evening.

J. L. Norton of Elkhorst was a Janesville visitor Saturday evening.

Neil Shonfield of Monroe was in the city Saturday night.

Mrs. Melzer Melvin of North Fond du Lac, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edson, of Oakland avenue for the past week, returned to her home today.

Contractor John Cullen spent Sunday with his family in this city.

Alderman Sperberck and wife and Geo. Coppins and wife of Whitewater spent Sunday with Geo. Herrington and family, making the trip in Mr. Sperberck's automobile.

Mrs. W. H. Morrissey and children of Chicago are visiting relatives and friends in the city.

The Misses Mabelle and Leora Westlake and Helen McDonald spent yesterday at Harlem park, Rockford.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Heller of Chanute, Kas., are the guests of his brother, John Heller, on North Franklin street.

William Fox was home from Madison over Sunday.

Clayton Bush of Beloit was a Janesville visitor Saturday.

Miss Mame Peabody spent yesterday at Milton.

Harry Jones left this morning on a business trip to Northern Michigan.

Louis Schmidley was home from Evansville yesterday.

W. B. Tallman and Arthur Stevens are at Lake Koshkonong.

Miss Sara MacLean has returned from a two weeks' outing at Lauderdale lake.

Miss Grace Mout went to Walworth this morning.

Rev. W. A. Goebel went to Mineral Point this morning.

Ray Ludden is spending the week near Evansville.

An automobile party consisting of F. F. Cunningham, P. M. Cunningham, and James Menhall of Beloit and the Misses Marie Bowler and Elisabeth Gaynor of Chicago, visited Janesville this afternoon.

Floyd Hopkins, night clerk at the Myers, has departed for a week's vacation visit in Milwaukee. Assistant Manager William McNeil is fulfilling his duties during his absence.

A. G. Anderson has returned from a month's trip through Iowa and South Dakota.

A. G. Anderson and family leave Thursday for Lake Kegonsa, where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nellie Wingate, eldest daughter of Charles H. Wingate, formerly a well-known resident of the city, but now of Minneapolis, is visiting Mrs. Will Ascher at 161 North Jackson street.

Rev. J. H. Tippet and family will go to Delavan lake tomorrow to go in camp for two weeks.

Mrs. Frank F. Cnare and son, Earl, of Dixon, Ill., are visiting Mrs. Lark Koskie, 154 Hickory street. Mrs. Cnare's mother.

Edwin Piffeld of Beloit was in the city Saturday.

James R. Lamb and S. H. Wixom are enjoying a ten days' trip in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blodgett have returned from an automobile trip to Milwaukee.

A. M. Valentine and party have returned from an automobile tour of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kimball have returned from a visit in the east.

Prof. David Tennant, who is at present teaching near Philadelphia, is visiting in Janesville.

Miss Josephine Fitzgerald, who has been the guest of local friends, has returned to her home in Albany.

Mrs. James Lamb and son, Stewart, and Mrs. Clara Wixom have returned from an outing at Delavan lake.

The Misses Alice and Elisabeth Sweeney of Chicago are visiting with local relatives.

Miss Owens, who has been visiting in Indiana for the past two weeks, returned home Saturday evening.

Rev. P. Roth, pastor of the Church of the "Atonement," Beloit, occupied the pulpit last evening at St. Peter's Lutheran church.

Mad Dog Dispatched. A Scotch collie belonging to Mr. Schroeder, the proprietor of the Store and Clark Piano Company on North Main street, went mad yesterday and had to be shot. The valuable dog was a great pet and had been kept on the roof in the rear of the flat above the store, where Mr. Schroeder is living. The police were notified, but the animal was killed by Dr. G. B. Thuermer before their appearance.

Fell From Street Car. Word has been received that Mrs. P. A. McGuire, formerly of this city, now of Portland, Oregon, while alighting from a street-car fell and broke her hip and is now confined in the hospital.

LA FOLLETTE MAKES FLYING TRIP HOME

Junior Senator Passed Through Janesville Sunday En Route for Madison.

United States Senator Robert M. La Follette passed through Janesville yesterday noon en route for Madison and a few days' rest. The Senator is far from well and his voice is very hoarse. He was just returning from Evansville, Indiana, where on Saturday he delivered an address which has caused considerable adverse criticism throughout the country. The Senator hopes to be able to cancel some of his immediate chautauqua engagements and rest for a couple of weeks at Madison, so as to be in trim for the rest of his summer engagements. He intimated that he would not speak at any chautauquas in Wisconsin this year, but said nothing about making no political addresses. The Senator is much interested in his newly purchased farm home just north of Madison, where he expects to make his permanent home from now on. The ground is beautifully located adjacent to Lake Mendota and was the property of Samuel Marshall, who was rich enough to make agriculture his hobby, and is magnificently stocked with small fruits and other trees. Miss Pola La Follette, the Senator's daughter, who has made the stage her chosen profession, is in Madison for the summer and next season goes on the road with Miss Alice Fischer, who appeared here last season in "A School for Husbands." The younger children of the Senator's family are also home for their summer vacation, being at the Jones School at Hillsdale during the time their parents are in Washington. In commenting on the Senator's Lafayette, Indiana, speech of Saturday, the Chicago Chronicle says: "The announcement from Evansville, Ind., that Senator La Follette in an address there made a bitter personal attack on the republican senators who voted against his radical railroad rate bill amendments develops the fact that in his Chautauqua addresses throughout the country he is beginning a violent campaign against his republican opponents which he waged against Senator Spooner in Wisconsin."

In his Indiana address, it is reported, he went so far as to include the name of Senator Hemenway, who introduced him to the assemblage, in the list of those whom he classed, by implication at least, as one of the senators who cared more for the railroad than the interests of the people. Coupled with this declaration is the one made that he considers the rate bill passed worse than none at all, all due to the opposition of his republican colleagues.

He even attacked such veterans as Senators Cullom and Hopkins of Illinois and it is understood that at future Chautauqua addresses he will include in his speech a list of all the senators who opposed him, read in his most dramatic manner. In his campaigns about Wisconsin it was La Follette's custom to declare that he was defeated by graft, by the use of money, and that the lobbyists were able to secure the votes of assemblymen and state senators by vile methods, such as the use of women and liquor, and immediately following these startling declarations to read the list of stalwart senators who had voted against measures for which he was active. This implication was clear and resulted in creating much enmity for La Follette.

The same tactics, it is declared, are to be used in the fight for the presidency, which he hopes to win by ruining the reputation of the older senators who have refused to support the radical schemes of which he is the originator.

On the beach at Norwiche, Eng., the children enjoy one of the finest sports possible—tobogganing down a steep sand hill.

LATE LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Wanted—at this office at once, clean large rags for wiping machinery.

Tickets for the excursion to Harlem park tomorrow can be had at the drugstores of the People's Drug company and J. P. Baker. Round trip fare, 75c. Tickets good on any and all cars, both going and coming.

Mrs. Pauline Jacobus will conduct a summer school during the month of July at her home in Edgerton, Wis. Instructions will be given in pottery, leather, stenciling design, and various arts and crafts subjects. Mrs. Jacobus will be assisted by Miss Eugenie Hutchinson, a graduate of Pratt institute in New York.

There promises to be a record-breaking crowd to go to Harlem park tomorrow, under the auspices of the Congregational church and Sunday school. No only members of that church and Sunday school are planning to go, but a great many others also. "Everybody is welcome."

Frank Mapes, Pennycook & Co. have secured the services of Martin Raboyr to tend separator.

Tickets for the excursion to Harlem park tomorrow are good on all cars, both going and coming. Round trip fare, 75c.

Low rate excursion to Milwaukee Sunday, July 15th. Apply to the ticket agent of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. for full particulars.

Mr. Joseph H. Scholler, optician with Hall & Sayles, will attend the convention of the Wisconsin Association of Optometrists, to be held in Racine on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Miss Mate Humphrey will give a lecture on Panama next Tuesday evening at the M. E. church. Admission, 10c. Ice cream will be served afterwards.

The Bowler City Verein No. 31 will give an excursion to Milwaukee next Sunday, July 15th, via C. M. & St. P. Ry. Round trip tickets, \$2.15; good returning on any train Monday.

Free tickets will be given to White City to all excursionists.

While it is hoped that as many as possible will go to Harlem park tomorrow at 9:15, at the same time, the tickets are good on any cars, both going and coming.

GAVE NO CREDENCE TO HOLD-UP STORY

Officers Found Matt Peters While in an Intoxicated Condition. Had Fallen Off a Truck.

About eight o'clock last evening a man named Matt Peters, who had been sitting on a baggage truck at the interurban station, lost his balance and pitched headfirst to the edge of the sidewalk, scouring the stone with his face in such a manner as to scrape off the skin and start the blood in several places. The police found that he was a good deal the worse for drink and escorted him to the station, at the same time taking mental notes on a story he told to the effect that he had been in the company of three colored men and had been relieved of his watch and money. Two of the colored men were located later and as they were well-known local residents of good reputation, the officers came to the conclusion that Mr. Peters' recital owed its origin solely to his bewildered mental machinery. The man had been at work out in the country. He took his departure this morning.

INTERESTING CASES IN JUSTICE COURT

Action Of McBride Vs. Janesville Machine Co. Will Be Tried Tuesday.

—Watt Vs. Pond, Wednesday.

In Justice Earle's court tomorrow morning will be tried the action of Archie McBride vs. the Janesville Machine company, with Ryan & Oeschke, appearing for the plaintiff, and Vilas, Vilas & Freeman of Milwaukee for the defendant. The plaintiff claims that after an injury which cost him an eye he was told to secure the services of a physician and that the company would bear the expense. The doctor's bill amounted to \$175 and this he seeks to recover. Wednesday morning the action of D. W. Watt vs. Andrew Pond, the previous trial of which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, will be tried again. The plaintiff claims \$165 commission on the sale of real estate and a residence at \$5.50.

TEXAS GIRL BRIDE OF RALPH COMSTOCK

Nephew of John J. Comstock and Former Well-Known Young Man in Janesville.

Announcements of the marriage of Ralph J. Comstock and Miss Pearl Blanke of Houston, Texas, have been received in this city. Mr. Comstock is well known among the younger people of the city, having resided here until a few years ago, when he moved with his mother to Houston. He is a nephew of ex-City Marshal John J. Comstock and will be remembered by many here as a member of the roller polo team when the skating rink was first reopened several years ago. The wedding occurred early this month at Trinity church, Houston, the Rev. Thomas Wingham officiating.

THE WEATHER

Temperature for last 24 hours taken from U. S. registered thermometer at Westminster's store: 7 A. M., 66; 3 P. M., 84; Lowest, 66; highest, 84; Wind, Southeast, pleasant.

Profit by others' experience and make use of the want ad columns.

Want ads. bring good results.

NASH

Corner Stone, the best Patent Flour on earth, \$1.15.

H. G. Doughnuts, Cookies, Bread.

20 Mule Team Borax.

1 pt. Mason Jars 50c doz.

2 qt. Mason Jars 80c doz.

Home rendered Lard 10c lb.

5 lb. pail H. R. Lard 50c.

Home Made Chili Sauce.

8 bars Santa Claus Soap 25c.

6 bars Old Country Soap 25c.

Wisdom Washing Powder 15c.

Brick Cheese 14c lb.

Walter Baker's Chocolate 25c.

Calumet Baking Powder 15c lb.

Pork Roasts and Chops 12½c lb.

Wafer sliced Dried Beef.

Boiled Ham and Bacon.

Pure Spices.

Pure Vinegar.

Groceries and Meat.

NASH

OBITUARY

Mrs. Eloira Antisdel.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eloira Antisdel was held at Afton yesterday afternoon.

Rev. R. M. Vaughan of this city, assisted by Rev. C. H. Eddy of Rockton, conducting services at the church at half-past two o'clock. The pallbearers were Frank Miller, Floyd Miller, Roy Antisdel, Jay Antisdel and George Blunk. Interment was in the Afton cemetery.

William Moran.

William Moran died in the town of Janesville Saturday evening and funeral services over the remains were held at St. Patrick's church this morning at 9:15 o'clock.

Rev. James J. McGinnity officiating. The pallbearers were T. R. O'Brien, Thomas Radigan, Thomas Abbott, Philip Shidlan

WHAT THE DOUMA STANDS FOR

Vast Majority of Russia's Legislature Demand a Freedom Even More Advanced Than That of England and France—Strikingly Democratic Body That Is "The Thought" of the Czar's Empire—Significant Scene When the Douma Was Convened

In our own day we are seeing the transformation of a great people from despotism to democracy. Before our eyes transpire the beginnings of another French revolution, only this one is not among the volatile Latins, but among the melancholy Slavs. It is given us to behold the coming of liberty. Once more we may learn that she does not move backward, but that first in one land, then in another, she marches onward. The rule of the people is now the most living factor, or rather, promise in all nations. This England begins to realize, as do France, Germany, even America, and Russia most of all.

Russia has been like an ice locked land for ages—ice locked under absolutism, bureaucracy, repression—but now the sun of freedom shines upon her and the masses begin to melt to move. There will be avalanches later.

A Striking Parallel.

The parallel between the Russian and French revolution is one of the most striking things in modern history. It is as though the leaders of the douma were consciously modeling their course after that taken by the French national convention. Both bodies had the same sort of an insolent, vicious, vacillating monarch with whom to deal. Both represented the same kind of aullen, desperate constituency hardened and brutalized through centuries of misrule; both met in May, both named its radical group, "The Mountain," and both had a similar trinity of watchwords—the cry of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality" in France having been modified into



PRESIDENT SERGIUS A. MOURMONTSEFF

"Freedom, Land and Amnesty" in Russia.

How much further the parallel may go who can tell? Already the douma is breaking with the czar, as the French convention broke with the king. Will the drama be re-enacted to the end? Will the wrongs of ages be avenged in one earthquake year of terror and the new day be ushered in through a red and smoky dawn?

The initial work, which is the real and important work in all revolutions, is accomplished in peace. Afterward the reactionary elements attempt a counter revolution, and it is that which brings bloodshed. Signs are already to be seen in Russia of such a denouement. The actual revolution, that is, the thought of the nation, was accomplished when the Constitutional Democrats and other advanced elements captured practically every seat in the douma. It is now that the bureaucrats and aristocrats, tawdry, contemptuous, flattered, befriended by graft, their hearts black with hatred of the people and their hands red with Jewish massacres, seek to influence the spineless czar and to create turmoil and confusion that they may retain their ancient privileges. If war and anarchy result, on their souls will rest the guilt.

The meaning of the word douma is thought. The douma, then, is "the thought" of the Russian empire. It is a fitting term, a higher concept of the origin of a legislature than has ever been expressed by a name in any other land or tongue. It makes the congress an outward symbol, representative of the inward purposes and aspirations of the nation, the spirit of a people incarnated in a parliamentary body.

The scene at the convoking of the douma was significant. On one side of the great hall of the Winter palace were seated the nobles, on the other the representatives of the people. It was the old order and the new. The age was dazzling in jewels, uniforms, medals, sashes and gold lace. The other was clothed in the plain and often coarse dress of the citizen and peasant. Formalism and caste were on the one hand, simplicity and democracy on the other. "Let those wear clothes who need them," said Thomas Paine, and the aristocratic party, certainly needed all its finery for lavishly it was, foul and unkempt, while the great peasant and citizen body did not require the outward trappings, for they were clothed with justice and the rights of man, while inwardly they were fair and clean.

The Old Order and the New.

Between the two bodies was a wide space, a veritable gulf, through which walked the czar with his eunuchs, grand dukes and other royalties. Small and insignificant he looked, and his hand trembled. He blessed the representative of the church and heard the chanting of the priests amid their incense. Then he strode with an assumed dignity several paces too large for him, up to his throne, and from that seeming eminence, he thus sunk much in height of late, he delivered his speech, which said nothing except by its omissions. At its close the nobles broke into loud cheers, but the representatives of the people remained impassive and still. It was an eloquent silence, even more eloquent than the things the speech did not say.

Let us tarry with that scene, for it is worth while. It so perfectly symbolizes

Ninth.—Forced expropriation of land from the nobles, so that it may pass into the hands of those who till it.

Tenth.—Guarantee of the rights of labor unions.

Music of Liberty.

Throughout the document bristles with thrusts at the bureaucracy, the gentry and the petty despots who stand between the czar and the people. These must go. If the czar stands with them possibly he may go with the rest. The answer does not say this, but there are meanings in it not put baldly in words. Besides, when a people starts moving it sometimes goes further than at first intended. When that great inert mass of the Slav empire gets momentum it might be as well for little Nicholas to stand out of the way. He might find it of advantage carefully to read the lives of Charles Stuart and Louis Capet. A perusal of the deaths of these two gentlemen might also be instructive. The world has advanced, it is true, since those events took place, but Russia is still somewhat primitive, and the folks there have elemental passions. In times of revolution a man is only a man, and blue blood is as liable to flow as any other sort. Russia has got the music of liberty in her heart now, and she will march to it. She has seen the vision of a free state, and she is bound for it.

With all that has been said against the more radical of the Russian revolutionaries one thing should not be forgotten—that if it had not been for them the douma in all probability would never have been called. The strikes, the pronunciamentos and the uprisings occasioned by the labor groups struck terror to the heart of the bureaucracy, and to ally the popular unrest the czar finally consented to call a national consultative assembly that would have no real power. Now that he has it, he wants to let go. The plight of the American president who had "congress on his hands" is not a circumstance to that of Nicholas. The douma may not be able to do anything, but its very presence gives a sense of solidarity to the people and unifies them for their struggle with the privileged classes. Moreover, it gives a definite and authoritative statement of their demands. It makes them an organic entity rather than a mob.

Influence of the Douma.

The first surprise that came, and it was an agreeable one to all lovers of liberty, was the intelligence with which the monarchs used the ballot. All sorts of pessimistic and defeatist predictions had been made on this head. Self styled superior persons always affect to distrust the people, forgetting that they themselves are a part of the people. Evils in government come, not from trusting the masses, but from not seeking men from those who want to use public place for private ends and most of all from those who corruptly obtain special privileges not granted to their fellows. It is these things that are in contravention to democratic institutions which are at fault, not the democratic institutions themselves. No pure appeal to the people was ever disappointed. This has been proved over and over again throughout modern history. It was proved once more in the case of the Russian peasantry. Their experience in the mir, or village assembly, and in the zemstvo, or assembly of the province, had schooled them for self government. With a practically unanimous voice throughout the great empire they declared for a constitutional democracy. Only a small handful of conservatives were elected to the douma, and even they have not the temerity to stand with the bureaucracy. The vast majority of the body stand for a freedom even farther advanced than that of England and France, and the attitude of the czar is driving them to yet more radical grounds. A little more hesitancy on the part of Nicholas will make of the douma a thoroughly revolutionary body, and as goes the douma so goes the empire.

To paraphrase an old saw, "Whom the gods would destroy they first strike blind." Russia's reactionaries certainly are blind. They do not seem to comprehend what it all means. Either they have not read history or are incapable of understanding it. They will never know till the storm breaks. Then it will be too late. Indeed it is already too late.

One man does understand. That man is Witte. He it was that advised the calling of the douma. He saw the yawning chasm and sought to bridge it. Instead he fell into its depths.

The douma is the most democratic body in the world. The peasant is there, the man who has been in prison, the victim with the knot marks on his back, the workman, the revolutionary professor, even the socialistic prince, all are in the douma. One hundred and forty nationalities are represented. All sorts of costumes are seen, from the long blouse of the moujik to the business suit of the townsman. But with all their variations of dress and class a spirit of close brotherhood unites them. They are one in the dream of the new order.

M. Sergius Andreievitch Mourmontseff, who is the president of the douma, is a member of a noble St. Petersburg family. He was born in 1850 and was educated at Moscow university, being graduated from the law department.

There is real eloquence in this "thought" body—rough, elemental eloquence, but singularly stirring. All language is eloquent that is in earnest and that deals with actualities.

Here is to the revolution that is to make a free Russia! The clock of time is striking another hour for liberty. May its chiming be heard in all lands and awaken all peoples. Long enough has selfishness ruled the world. The day of the grafter and despot is ending. The day of brotherhood is here and the era of the rights of man.

J. A. EDGERTON.

He and She.

When a man decides to go anywhere he begins packing his suitcase. When a woman decides to go she begins making a shirt-waist.

BLIND PERSONS OUTNUMBER DEAF

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT BECOME SIGHTLESS AFTER 20.

SHOW DECREASE FROM 1900

About Two-Fifths of Those Afflicted Are Totally Deprived of Hearing, with Negroes Less Susceptible to Deafness Than Whites.

Washington, July 9.—About one person in every 1,200 was blind and one in every 850 persons was deaf in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report on the blind and deaf in the United States in that year just issued by the census office.

The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who determined the scope of the investigation and wrote the text of the report on the deaf.

The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,763 of whom 35,645 were totally blind and 29,118 partially blind. These figures, however, the report says, can be only considered as the minimum as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators.

Of the total blind 37,054 were males and 27,709 females.

Blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life almost 65 per cent of the blind becoming so after 20 years of age.

One-Tenth Born Blind.

About one-tenth of the total number of blind were born so. The number of blind per 1,000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign born whites than among the native whites. In about five per cent of the cases of blindness reported the parents of the blind were consanguineous. Of the blind whose parents were so related 25 per cent were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not consanguineous the proportion congenitally blind was only 5.8 per cent.

Of the blind at least ten years of age, 20 per cent were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical industries is larger among the totally blind than among the general population.

Fewer Deaf in South.

Deafness, on the whole, the report says, is more common in the southern part of the United States than in the southern and there are more deaf males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 89,287, of whom 37,426 were totally deaf and 51,861 partially deaf. From the latter class, however, are eliminated those, merely "hard of hearing."

The census report of 1890 gave the number of persons as deaf as 121,178 and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive while those for 1900 are deficient. Of the totally deaf 52.5 per cent were males.

Negroes constitute 11.6 per cent of the general population and only 5.2 per cent of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is probably due in part to less complete returns from the negro deaf.

Of the totally deaf 91 per cent were so from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 9.9 per cent from birth. Of the 37,426 persons reported as deaf, 55,101 were able to speak well, 9,417 imperfectly and the remainder not at all.

Schools for the Deaf.

The report presents figures to show that the schools for the deaf are doing excellent work in teaching articulate speech.

When the subject of deafness is considered from the point of view of congenitality, it would seem that heredity has played a part in producing congenital deafness and the deafness occurring in adult life, whereas deafness occurring in early childhood, after birth and under the age of five, is probably to a large extent adventitious.

Of those at least ten years of age among the deaf 38.5 per cent were gainfully employed as compared with 50.2 per cent among the general population. Of the deaf who were gainfully employed 89.7 per cent were found in occupations in which perfect or even partial hearing is not essential.

STARTS OUT TO KILL A MAN

Jealous Saloonkeeper Slays Wrong Party and Is Caught Napping by Intended Victim

Anburn, Cal., July 9.—A double shooting took place Saturday at Last Chance, a mining town in the mountains 35 miles from Anburn.

Charles Dorka, a saloonkeeper, became jealous of Frank Tillotson, bookkeeper of the Home Ticket mine, and started out to kill him.

He met William Polifka, and taking him for Tillotson, shot him dead.

When he learned his mistake he continued his hunt for Tillotson. The latter had been informed of the shooting and its cause, and when Dorka approached Tillotson shot him.

Transport Is Floated.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department was advised that the United States army transport Thomas which went ashore at Guam was floated at high water Saturday.

London's Night Workers.

Including policemen, press-men, bakers, postal employees and market people, at least 120,000 people are working all night in London.

Wiener

BLATZ-MILWAUKEE

WHAT beer do you drink as a rule? Speaking of draught beer—keg beer—are you partial to a glass occasionally during the day? And do you watch for the Blatz signs? They indicate the places where Blatz Wiener Beer—or other Blatz brands—may be had. Cultivate the "Blatz sign habit" if you would enjoy a draught beer that is at once the personification of beer goodness—Always honest and undeviating in quality.

Bottled Blatz is available, or should be, in most first-class places. Ask for Blatz Wiener Beer.

Telephone: Rock Co. 675, or 4763 Wisconsin or drop a line to office of Janesville Branch, 254 Wall St., Janesville, Wisconsin for a case delivered home.

The celebrated brands—**Wiener, Private Stock, Muenchener and Export** are

Brewed Exclusively by

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE



Now for a Railroad Story

We have secured for our readers and will begin the publication in our next issue of an exciting railroad story by Vaughn Kester.

The Manager of the B. & A.

Illustrated by Parker

"From the running of the shops, the dispatching of the trains and the routine of the ticket office," says the Chicago Record-Herald, "to strikes and their reflex action, the writer has all the workings of the railroad at his finger tips."

Railroad People in Particular will appreciate the breadth of the writer's experience."

The Manager of the B. & A. Will Begin in Our Next Issue. Don't Miss It.



Praised by the Press

We cannot give our readers a better idea of the story within the limits of this advertisement than to quote the following press notices which we heartily endorse:

Takes Hold of the Heart.

Mr. Kester has written a clean, wholesome story that takes right hold of the reader's heart.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

One of the Best.

One of the best stories in the series of novels of American life to which it belongs. It is told in a direct, manly style. Outlook.

Manly Hero.

The story is interesting from beginning to end and onlays the book down, glad to have added to one's acquaintance so true and manly a hero as the manager of the B. & A.—Book World, New York.

Full of Dramatic Interest.

The wild dash of the rescue train through the blazing forests is full of dramatic interest.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NATIONAL AMATEUR MEET

Junior and Senior Track and Field Championships to Be Held at Travers Island in September.

New York, July 9.—The National Amateur Athletic Union championship committee, of which James E. Sullivan, New York, is chairman, announced that it has been decided to hold the junior and senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Travers Island, the outdoor home of the New York Athletic club, the seniors to be held on September 3 and the juniors on the Thursday or Friday preceding.

Mutiny Story Is Denied.

Vigo, Spain, July 9.—The reports sent abroad relating to the insubordination on board the Russian cruiser Terek, anchored here, have been much exaggerated. The Russian consul states that there was no truth in the statement that a mutiny had occurred on board.

Chinese Volunteers Parade.

Shanghai, July 9.—An unprecedented and interesting spectacle was witnessed here Sunday when 1,000 Chinese volunteers, who have been drilling assiduously for the past few months, paraded through the flag-decked streets of the settlement.

New Coast Freight Line.

San Francisco, July 9.—The Southern Pacific company has decided upon a new freight line between this city and Oakland for the handling of transcontinental freight for the orient as well as general lines. The line is to be about 67 miles long.

Astor and Bride Arrive.

New York, July 9.—Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, of London, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Celtic, accompanied by his bride who was formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, of Virginia.

Monarchs in Loving Embrace.

Trondheim, Norway, July 9.—Emperor William arrived here Sunday on the Hamburg. King Haakon immediately went on board and the two monarchs embraced cordially, kissing each other several times.

Feminine Financier.

Disappointed at not winning a prize at school, a girl of Grimsby, England, went to a shop and obtained three pairs of boots "on approval." She pawned the boots, and with the proceeds bought some books, which she triumphantly exhibited at home as school prizes.

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS


One and a quarter million acres to be opened to settlement on the

SHOSHONE RESERVATION

Dates of registration July 16th to 31st.

EXCURSION RATES

Low rates from all points, less than one fare for the round trip from Chicago, daily July 12th to 29th via



The only all rail route to Shoshoni, Wyo., the reservation border.

W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Chicago.

Please send to my address pamphlets, maps and information concerning the opening of the Shoshone or Wind River reservation to settlement.

(Cut out this Coupon)

LAKE BREEZES MANITOU

Can be enjoyed in safe delight on the STEEL STEAMSHIP

FOR COMFORT, REST AND PLEASURE

It offers an unequalled opportunity

First Class Only—Passenger Service Exclusively

Modern comforts, electric lighting, an elegant boat equipped for people who travel right. Three fulling weekly between Chicago, Frankfort, Oshkosh, Port Huron, Mackinac Island, Mackinaw, Mich., and all points on Lake Michigan. Connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, Huron and all Eastern and Canadian ports. Ask about our Weekend Cruise for Business Men. For terms, Booklets and Reservations, address:

JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A., Manitou Steamship Co., Chicago.



Want Ads. bring business.

A FOOL FOR LOVE

By FRANCIS LYND

AUTHOR OF "THE GRAYERS," ETC.

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"Certainly, anything that would hold the weight of the decapod. We shall have to rebuild most of the line, anyway, as soon as the frost comes out of the ground in spring."

"The brown eyes became far-seeing. 'I was thinking,' she said, musingly, 'there is no time to make an other nice little ridge. But you have piles and piles of logs over there—' she meant the 'cross-ties'—'couldn't you build a sort of cobhouse ridge with those between your track and uncle's, and cross behind the car? Don't laugh, please.'"

But Winton was far enough from laughing at her. Why so simple an expedient had not suggested itself instantly, he did not stop to inquire. It was enough that the Heaven-born idea had been given.

"Down out of that, Morty!" he cried. "It's one chance in a thousand. Pass the word to the men. I'll be with you in a second." And when Adams was rousing the track force with the howling shout of "Every body!" Winton looked up into the brown eyes.

"My debt to you was already very great. I owe you more now," he said. But she gave him his quittance in a twinkling.

"And you will stand here talking about it when every moment is precious? Go!" she commanded, and he went.

So now we are to conceive the maddest activity leaping into full view of the watchers at the windows of the private car. Winton's chilled and sudden army, welcoming any battery of action, flew to the work with a will. In a twinkling the corded piles of cross-ties had melted to reappear in cob-house barks bridging an angle from the Utah embankment to that of the spur track in rear of the blockading Rosemary. In briefest time the hammermen were spiking the rails on the rough-and-ready trestle, and the Italians were bring up the crossing-ties.

But the Rajah, astute colonel of industry, had not left himself defenseless. On the contrary, he had provided for this precise contingency by leaving McGrath's fireman in mechanical command on the Rosemary. If Winton should attempt to build around the private car, the fireman was to wait till the critical moment; then he was to loosen the pressure on the automatic air-brakes and let the car drop back down the grade just far enough to block the new crossing.

So it came about that this mechanical lieutenant waited, laughing in his sleeve, until he saw the Italians coming with the crossing-ties. Then, judging the time to be fully ripe, he ducked under the Rosemary to "bleed" the air-tank.

Winton heard the hiss of the escaping air above all the industry clamor, heard, and saw the car start backward. Then he had a flitting glimpse of a man in grimy overclothes scrambling terror-trembled from beneath the Rosemary. The thing done had been overdone. The fireman had "bled" the air-tank too freely, and the liberated car gathering momentum with every wheel-turn, surged around the circling spur-track and shot out masterless on the steeper gradient of the main line.

Now, for the occupants of a runaway car on a Rocky mountain line there is death and naught else. Winton saw, in a phantasmagoric flash of second sight, the meteor flight of the heavy car saw the Reverend Billy's ineffectual efforts to apply the hand-brakes, if by good hap he should even guess that there were any hand-brakes; saw the car bounding and lurching, keeping to the rails, mayhap for some few miles below Argentine, where it would crash headlong into the upward climbing, Capatzena train, and all would end.

In unreasoning misery, he did the only thing that offered: Ran blindly down his own embankment, hoping nothing but that he might have one last glimpse of Virginia clinging to the hand-rail before she should be lost to him forever.

But as he ran a thought white-hot from the furnace of despair fell into his brain to set it ablaze with purpose. Beyond the litter of activities the decapod was standing, empty of its crew. Bounding up into the cab, he released the brake and sent the great engine flying down the track of the new line.

In the measuring of the first mile the despair-born thought took shape and form. If he could outpace the runaway on the parallel line, stop the decapod and dash across to the C. & G. R. track ahead of the Rosemary, there was one chance in a million that he might fling himself upon the car in mid-flight and, alight with life enough left to help Calvert with the hand-brakes.

Now, in the most hopeless struggle it is often the thing least hoped for that comes to pass. At Argentine Winton's speed was a mile a minute over a track rougher than a corduroy wagon-road, yet the decapod held the rail and was neck-and-neck with the runaway. Whisking past the station, Winton had a glimpse of a white-mustached old man standing bareheaded on the platform and gazing horror-stricken at the tableau; then man and station and lurching car were left behind, and the fierce strife to gain the needed mile of lead went on.

Three miles more of the surging, reckless, nerve-killing race and Winton

had his hand's breadth of lead, and had picked his place for the million-chanced wrestle with death. It was at the C. & G. R. station of Tierra Blanca, just below a series of sharp curves which he hoped might check a little the arrowlike flight of the runaway.

Twenty seconds later the telegraph operator at the lonely little way station of Tierra Blanca saw a heroic



"RUN, CALVERT!"

bit of man-play. The upward-bound Carbonate train was whistling in the gorge below when out of the snow-wreaths shrouded the new line a big engine shot down to stop with fire grinding from the wheels, and a man dropped from the high cab to dash across to the station platform.

At the same instant a runaway passenger car thundered out of the canyon above. The man crouched, flung himself at it in passing, missed the forward hand-rail, caught the rear, was snatched from his feet and trailed through the air like the thong of a whiplash, yet made good his hold and clambered on.

This was all the operator saw, but when he had snapped his key and run out, he heard the shrill squeal of the brakes on the car and knew that John Winton had not risked his life for nothing.

And on board the Rosemary? Winton spent to the last breath, was lying prone on the railed platform, where he had fallen when the last twist had been given to the shrieking brakes, his head in Miss Carter's lap.

"Run, Calvert! Run ahead and stop the up-train!" he gasped, then the light went out of the gray eyes and Virginia wept uneffectively and fell, to dabbles his forehead with handfuls of snow.

"Help me get him in to the divan, Cousin Billy," said Virginia, when all was over, and the Rosemary was safely coupled in ahead of the upcoming train, to be slowly pushed back to Argentine.

But Winton opened his eyes and struggled to his feet unaided.

"Not yet," he said. "I've left my automobile on the other side of the creek; and besides, I have a railroad to build. My respects to Mr. Darrah, and you may tell him I'm not beaten yet." And he swung over the railing and dropped off to mount the octopod and to race it back to the front.

Three days afterwards, to a screaming of smelter whistles and other noisy demonstrations of mining-camp joy, the Utah Short-Line laid the final rail of its new extension in the Carbonate yards.

The driving of the silver spike accomplished, Winton slipped out of the congratulatory throng, and made his way across the C. & G. R. tracks to a private car standing alone on its siding. Its railed platform, commanding a view of the civic celebration, had its quota of onlookers—a fierce-eyed old man with huge white mustaches, an athletic young clergyman, two Bismarcks and a goddess.

"Climb up, Miteh, Winton, climb up and join us," said the fierce-eyed one heartily. "Virginia, heath, thinks we ought to call each other out, but I tell her—"

What the Rajah had told his niece is of small account to us. But what Winton whispered in her ear when he had taken his place beside her is more to the purpose of this history.

"I have built my railroad, as you told me to, and now I have come for me."

"Hush!" she said, softly. "Can't you wait?"

"No."

"Shameless one!" she murmured.

But when the Rajah proposed an adjournment to the gathering-room of the car, and to luncheon therein, he surprised them standing hand-in-hand and laughed.

"Hah, you little rebel!" he said. "Do you think you deserve that block of stock I promised you when you should marry? Anseh me, my dear."

She blushed and shook her head, but the brown eyes were dancing.

The Rajah opened the car door with his courtliest bow.

"Nevertheless, you shall have it, my dear Virginia, if only to remind an old man of the time when he was simple enough to make a business confederate of a charming young woman. Straight on, Miteh Adams, after you, Miteh Winton."

[THE END]

The plant of the E. J. Noblett Manufacturing company, cabinet makers, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

STANDING OF BALL CLUBS

TABLES SHOWING PERCENTAGES IN THE VARIOUS LEAGUES.

Pueblo and Denver Engage in Double-Header Slugging Contest, Splitting Even on Day.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the various leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Chicago | 51 | 23 | .689 |
| New York | 45 | 29 | .608 |
| Pittsburgh | 44 | 30 | .593 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 36 | .513 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 36 | .513 |
| St. Louis | 37 | 37 | .500 |
| Boston | 36 | 38 | .486 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Philadelphia | 43 | 27 | .614 |
| New York | 42 | 28 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 41 | 29 | .586 |
| Chicago | 39 | 31 | .557 |
| Detroit | 37 | 33 | .527 |
| Washington | 35 | 35 | .500 |
| Boston | 35 | 35 | .500 |

THREE EYE LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Cedar Rapids | 35 | 22 | .614 |
| Dubuque | 34 | 23 | .596 |
| Springfield | 31 | 26 | .543 |
| Peoria | 30 | 27 | .524 |
| Rock Island | 29 | 28 | .510 |
| Decatur | 28 | 29 | .490 |
| Davenport | 27 | 30 | .477 |
| Bloomington | 21 | 36 | .364 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|------------|-----|------|------|
| Des Moines | 46 | 19 | .706 |
| Cleveland | 44 | 21 | .676 |
| Denver | 42 | 23 | .646 |
| Sioux City | 40 | 24 | .619 |
| Lincoln | 39 | 25 | .608 |
| Ft. Dodge | 38 | 26 | .590 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Columbus | 48 | 22 | .686 |
| Milwaukee | 44 | 26 | .627 |
| Toledo | 43 | 27 | .613 |
| Louisville | 41 | 29 | .585 |
| Minneapolis | 39 | 30 | .564 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 32 | .538 |
| Indianapolis | 36 | 33 | .520 |

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|-------------|-----|------|------|
| Springfield | 41 | 24 | .627 |
| Peoria | 40 | 25 | .615 |
| Quincy | 39 | 26 | .600 |
| Evansville | 38 | 27 | .585 |
| Scottsbluff | 37 | 28 | .569 |
| Dayton | 36 | 29 | .554 |
| Terre Haute | 35 | 30 | .538 |

RESULTS SUNDAY.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|-----------|-----|------|-------|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | .000 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| Milwaukee | 30 | 1 | .969 |
| Columbus | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Kansas City | 0 | 1 | .000 |

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Canton | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| South Bend | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Grand Rapids | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Wheeling | 0 | 1 | .000 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|------------|-----|------|-------|
| Des Moines | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Sioux City | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Omaha | 0 | 1 | .000 |

THREE EYE LEAGUE.

| Club | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Rock Island | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Cedar Rapids | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Peoria | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Bloomington | 0 | 1 | .000 |

GAGE KEEPS HIS COUNSEL

Alleged Convert to Theosophy Refuses to Talk of Matter.

San Diego, Cal., July 9.—Lyman J. Gage is not inclined to tell the public why he joined "Mme. Katherine Tingley's theosophical colony at Point Loma. He is a resident there and reported to be a convert, or at least a serious student of the belief. When called up on the telephone from this city, however, he refused to confirm or deny the story, taking the stand that his movements were of a private nature and therefore nobody's business. He even displayed considerable resentment that the questions were asked him. His son said his father was simply at the colony for rest and a breath of fresh air from the Pacific. The policy of the colony is against publicity, unless it is given through the Universal Brotherhood's official organ.

American Gift for Prince.

Berlin, July 9.—In recognition of the fact that the infant son of Crown Princess Frederick William was born on the fourth of July, the American colony has resolved to present him with an ornamental silver cup emblazoned with the stars and stripes and the American eagle.

Too Warm for Him.

A well-known Mississippi farmer will have cause to remember his recent visit to Memphis, says an exchange. He stopped in a well known cafe and among other things ordered a strident steak. A bottle of tabasco sauce was on the table, and mistaking it for cat-sup he spread it quite lavishly on the steak and settled down to enjoy the meal. He cut off a big piece, but no sooner had it struck his mouth than he began to feel like his tongue was on fire. He twisted and turned and soon had the eyes of everybody in the dining room fastened on him. The more he twisted and screwed his face the hotter the steak in his mouth got. He didn't know what was the matter. He could stand it no longer, and, reaching up his hand, he jerked out the burning bite, threw it on the floor and in a very dramatic way exclaimed, "Now, damn yer, blaze!"

Scientific Fact and Theory.

That the human race will become blind through the effects of the electric current so abundantly generated for modern uses is the startling proposition of an alleged scientist of Chicago. We are of the opinion that this statement should be classed among the vagaries of science. There never was a time when real science commanded more respect, or to demonstrate truths more unquestioning belief than the present. This is shown by the innumerable instances of applied science in all branches of industry. But scientific demonstrations are one thing and scientific speculations are quite another. In fact, real scientists do not indulge in the latter. They announce conclusions as the result of patient and thorough research, but they do not promulgate long-range speculations of fantastic theories.—Indianapolis News.

Dangerous to Self.

You cannot kill time without hurting character.—Chicago Tribune.

S.S.S. KILLS THE GERMS OF SCROFULA

The laws of nature and heredity are fixed and invariable. Parents who are related by the ties of blood, or who have a consumptive tendency, or family blood taint, are sure to transmit it to their children in the form of Scrofula. Swollen glands, brittle bones, weak eyes, hip disease, pale, waxy complexions, emaciated bodies, running sores and ulcers, and general weak constitutions are the principal ways in which the disease is manifested. Those who have inherited this blighting trouble may succeed in holding it in check during young, vigorous life, but after a spell of sickness, or when the system has begun to weaken and lose its natural vitality, the ravages of the disease will become manifest and sometimes run into Consumption. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and forces out the scrofulous deposits, kills the germs and completely cures the disease. It changes the quality of the blood by removing all impurities and poisons and supplying this vital fluid with rich, health-sustaining qualities. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable medicine and is especially adapted to systems which have been weakened and poorly nourished by scrofulous blood. Literature on Scrofula and medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ROOT ARRIVES IN SAN JUAN

CRUISER MAKES RECORD RUN FROM NEW YORK.

Charleston Is Received with Salutes from Porto Rico and Italian Warship Lying in Harbor.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 9.—The cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root and party on board, arrived here at four o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Charleston entered the harbor at considerable speed. She established a record run between New York and San Juan, making the distance in three days and 19 hours. The trip down was uneventful.

As the Charleston entered the harbor she received salutes from Porto Rico and the Italian cruiser Umbria.

Gov. Winthrop and his secretary, A. H. Frazer, went on board the cruiser, and after the exchange of greetings the secretary's party came ashore in naval launches. They were greeted at the landing of the naval station by Capt. Raker, commandant of the station, and his staff, the marines being drawn up in honor of the secretary.

After these ceremonies, the naval authorities turned the party over to Lieut. Col. Bailey, of the Porto Rico provisional regiment, and his staff. A large crowd had gathered outside the naval station having waited many hours to see Secretary Root, and the houses in the vicinity were filled with spectators.

Secretary Root drove in the executive carriage to the palace, escorted by the regiment. Mrs. Root, the secretary's son and daughter and the higher military authorities came in other carriages. The secretary subsequently reviewed the police from a balcony of the palace.

A number of prominent citizens were awaiting the secretary in Gov. Winthrop's office. After an exchange of greetings Secretary Root spoke of the letter which he directed in Porto Rico as secretary of war after the hurricane of 1899. The talk then turned to coffee planting.

KILLS SWEETHEART'S UNCLE

Infatuated Man, Whose Attentions Were Distasteful, Murders Protector of Woman He Loved.

Seattle, Wash., July 9.—G. Menck Emory, a distinguished lawyer of this city, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his residence here Saturday night by Chester Thompson, a student at the University of Washington, and son of William H. Thompson, formerly an attorney for the Great Northern Railway company.

Thompson was infatuated with Miss Charlotte Whitteley, a niece of Emory, and Miss Whitteley had requested her uncle to prevent Thompson from entering the house.

When Emory attempted to carry out his niece's wishes Thompson shot him. After the shooting Thompson barricaded himself in a room in the Emory house, occupied by the wounded man's two small children and refused to surrender until the arrival of his father, some time later.

Sea Slaughter.

The sea has no herbivorous inhabitants. Its population live on each other, and the whole of the immense expanse of water is one great slaughterhouse, where the strong prey on the weak.

Phosphorescent Rays.

A new species of rays has been discovered in South America that have phosphorescent skins, which burn with a terrifying greenish glare at night. In the daytime they look like the ordinary rodent.

If in want, read the want ads.

News For Excursionists

\$2 to Kibbourn and Return.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Special train leaves 8:20 a. m. Tuesday, July 10. Returning will leave Kibbourn 7:00 p. m. Excursion ticket includes boat ride through the Dells of the Wisconsin and provides for an outing composed of only of attractive features. For further information see nearest ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Very Low Rates to Omaha, Neb.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold July 10 to 15 inclusive, with favorable return limits, on account of B. Y. P. U. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Want ads, bring good results.

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Gov. Winthrop and his secretary, A. H. Frazer, went on board the cruiser, and after the exchange of greetings the secretary's party came ashore in naval launches. They were greeted at the landing of the naval station by Capt. Raker, commandant of the station, and his staff, the marines being drawn up in honor of the secretary.

After these ceremonies, the naval authorities turned the party over to Lieut. Col. Bailey, of the Porto Rico provisional regiment, and his staff. A large crowd had gathered outside the naval station having waited many hours to see Secretary Root, and the houses in the vicinity were filled with spectators.

Secretary Root drove in the executive carriage to the palace, escorted by the regiment. Mrs. Root, the secretary's son and daughter and the higher military authorities came in other carriages. The secretary subsequently reviewed the police from a balcony of the palace.

A number of prominent citizens were awaiting the secretary in Gov. Winthrop's office. After an exchange of greetings Secretary Root spoke of the letter which he directed in Porto Rico as secretary of war after the hurricane of 1899. The talk then turned to coffee planting.

KILLS SWEETHEART'S UNCLE

Infatuated Man, Whose Attentions Were Distasteful, Murders Protector of Woman He Loved.

Seattle, Wash., July 9.—G. Menck Emory, a distinguished lawyer of this city, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his residence here Saturday night by Chester Thompson, a student at the University of Washington, and son of William H. Thompson, formerly an attorney for the Great Northern Railway company.

Thompson was infatuated with Miss Charlotte Whitteley, a niece of Emory, and Miss Whitteley had requested her uncle to prevent Thompson from entering the house.

When Emory attempted to carry out his niece's wishes Thompson shot him. After the shooting Thompson barricaded himself in a room in the Emory house, occupied by the wounded man's two small children and refused to surrender until the arrival of his father, some time later.

Sea Slaughter.

The sea has no herbivorous inhabitants. Its population live on each other, and the whole of the immense expanse of water is one great slaughterhouse, where the strong prey on the weak.

Phosphorescent Rays.

A new species of rays has been discovered in South America that have phosphorescent skins, which burn with a terrifying greenish glare at night. In the daytime they look like the ordinary rodent.

If in want, read the want ads.

News For Excursionists

\$2 to Kibbourn and Return.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Special train leaves 8:20 a. m. Tuesday, July 10. Returning will leave Kibbourn 7:00 p. m. Excursion ticket includes boat ride through the Dells of the Wisconsin and provides for an outing composed of only of attractive features. For further information see nearest ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Very Low Rates to Omaha, Neb.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold July 10 to 15 inclusive, with favorable return limits, on account of B. Y. P. U. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Want ads, bring good results.

Very Low Rates to Denver, Colo., C. & N. W. St. P. Ry.

\$25.00 to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from Janesville, July 10 to 15, inclusive, on account of annual meeting B. P. O. E. at Denver. Return limit, Aug. 20. Summer tourist tickets on sale daily at \$25.00. Return limit, Oct. 31. Special home-seekers' excursion tickets on sale the first and third Tuesday of each month, until November, inclusive, at \$25.00. Return limit, 21 days. Call on the C. M. & St. P. ticket agent for further information.

Very Low Excursion Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo

...Sporting Gossip...

How to Play the Infield

Comiskey Tells How First Baseman In Particular Should Cover His Position—"Play Very Deep." Play Close to the Foul Line.

By CHARLES A. COMISKEY,
President of the Chicago Americans.

The only players who become successful infielders are those with a natural aptitude for baseball.

A good mechanical player who can hit at a fair clip may make good and hold a position in the outfield, but when he comes in to the diamond he must be a quick thinker, a fast fielder and a natural player as well.

I wonder how many baseball fans have thought of the build of these infielders and the part that plays in determining a man's qualification for a certain position.

For instance, the first baseman must be a tall, rangy fellow who can cover ground, but more especially one who has a reach to catch throws a trifle wild.

Then again, height and reach are valuable in stepping forward to meet thrown balls. Many a first baseman who understands his position robs batters of hits merely by stretching out and meeting the ball.

In the course of a season this one or two feet advantage will mean a score or more less base hits. Now the second baseman and shortstop, on the other hand, the latter especially, should be short, chunky men, something of the dachshund order, for they have to gather the ball in from all positions while on the run, so the lower they are to the ground the better.

Most of the great third basemen are small men or men of medium height, but it is not so essential there.

In playing the bags, many managers have different ideas, but I have my



CHARLES A. COMISKEY.

own, and in regard to first base, the position I played on the old St. Louis team, my opinions are set.

I am a great believer in playing deep and depending on the pitcher to cover the bag in many instances. I always played my position ten or fifteen feet deeper than the other first basemen, and the pitchers had to get over to cover the bag.

They could not be sluggish and try to show me up. If I saw the pitcher was loading on me I fielded the ball and then threw to first whether any one was there or not. Then the crowd saw who was to blame, and pretty soon the pitchers got in the habit of running over pretty rapidly rather than be roused.

But generally a baseman has no trouble, for when a pitcher sees his first baseman cutting off hits into right field he is glad to do his part.

Often I have worked plays where the second baseman ran over to receive my put out. At the same time I always played the foul line safe, for a hit along the foul lines is the most damaging of any. It is nearly always good for two bases and often for three, for the fielders are away off and have a long run to field the ball. The same principle holds good at third. As a general rule I would say the first baseman should field the ball and leave the pitcher to cover the base.

Sammy Smith Is Anxious.

Sammy Smith, considered the most scientific 180 pound boxer in the east, who has fought the best in his class, is after a match with Rock Koyes, the Australian, who made good with Young True and Andy McGarry. Smith will let Koyes make the weight and is not particular as to the number of rounds.

Charles Allen's Strife.

Charles Allen is working the following horses at the Washington Court House (O): track, Hortense, 2:20, by Siriss; Midnight Lass, a green trotter by Siriss that is said to have a great turn of speed; Heather Bell, Harry P. and a very promising filly by Adbell.

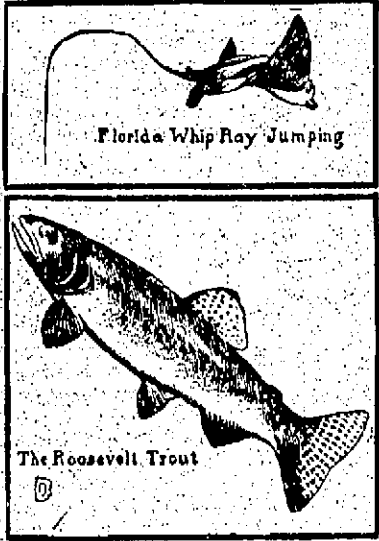
Fishing Season.

Many Big Trout Catches Reported—Roosevelt Trout a New Arrival.

The fishing season of 1906, so far as lake and brook sport are concerned, is proving a big success. The wholesale stocking of waterways by the United States government hatcheries has improved the sport vastly over that of two or three years ago.

Reports of unusually large catches of trout have been received by the writer from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Maine.

President Roosevelt has had many queer things named after him, from Chickasaw poposes to a particular brand of hard cider, and now he has attained new fame through the discovery of what is to be known as the "Roosevelt trout." The Roosevelt trout, or "Salmo roosevelti," as science will know it, is a newly discovered species



TWO FISH OF THE ANGLER.

and described as the most beautiful in America. Golden in color and about a foot in length, it is found only in one small creek tributary to the Kern river in the high Sierras of California, called Volcano creek.

It is by the president's express permission that his name has been bestowed upon this remarkable trout. He has taken a special and personal interest in its preservation, and under his direction steps have been taken to propagate it artificially and to distribute it over the United States.

The experts of the fisheries bureau believe that it will thrive and multiply in the cold streams of the Adirondacks and in other parts of the eastern United States as well as in mountainous regions of the west. It is hardy and prolific.

When Salmo roosevelti jumps out of the water in the sunshine it looks as if it were literally made of gold. On the back it is of a light yellowish olive color, but the lower sides and belly are a bright golden yellow, and along the middle of each side runs a rosy band.

The gills are rosy, and so likewise are the fins, except the back fin, which, as well as the tail, is olive and yellow mottled with black spots.

Out of the way Florida coast places like Punta Rassa or St. James City on the southwest coast have become celebrated fishing resorts. These are crowded in summer with enthusiastic anglers, ladies being quite as eager as the men in catching ray. The sea is literally covered with boats on a fine morning.

The Gulf of Mexico, bay of Florida and the straits are all good fishing grounds. Shoals of tarpon swarm there, dipping and plunging in the blue waters in proximity with various kinds of sharks, whose presence is indicated by their dorsal fins. In the shallow waters of the coral inlets the prickly ray (or thornback) is found warming itself or springing with great flapping wings, high into the air. Among these multitudinous coral fishes are to be found the sawperch, the sawfish, the swordfish, and all the thousand strange inhabitants of the sea. The least dangerous fishing is that for tarpon, which is one of a little known branch of the herring family. It is sometimes called the silver king on account of its very large glittering scales. The scientific name, *Megalops thalassoides* (megalops—large eyes), has been given to the tarpon.



pon on account of the large size and peculiar shape of its eyes. There is also a remarkable bayonet continuation at the extreme end of the dorsal fin. The flesh of the tarpon is very coarse and bony and can scarcely be eaten.

The thornbacks or rays live exclusively at the bottom of the sea, burying themselves into the sand, and owing to their protective coloring, are able to spring out upon the unsuspecting place, shrimp and crab. These grotesque fishes often reach gigantic size. Their breast fins, which answer to the wings of a bird, are often extraordinarily broad.

Two Great Cornell Coaches

Courtney and Moakley Responsible For Wide Athletic Prominence of Ithaca Institution—J. H. Garrells, Michigan's Redoubtable Star.

The present sensational prominence of Cornell university in the athletic world is due primarily to her two great trainers and coaches, Charles Courtney, the rowing instructor, and Jack Moakley, generalissimo of the track team.

The victory of two of the Cornell crews at the recent annual Intercol-



JACK MOAKLEY, CORNELL TRACK TRAINER, glate rowing regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the triumph of the Cornell track and field team in the Intercollegiate athletic meet at Cambridge, Mass., are directly due to these two men, who took raw material and developed it into winning form.

Between the two trainers of Cornell there is a wide line of personality.

Courtney is no angel to get along with. He never minces words.

A failure to do one's duty is an unpardonable sin in his eyes.

He has taken men out of the boat and crew on mere suspicion of dereliction in duty. His anger is the equal of a Chinese typhoon. But he is always fair.

Moakley, on the other hand, is slow to decision, but quick to act when his mind is made up. And, like Courtney, he is firm in his resolves. The law of either is absolute. That is why Cornell wins.

Moakley started in at the bottom of the scale at Cornell in 1890, and with his usual sagacity he took up the branch he could do most with at the beginning—that is, distance running. He knew it would take years to develop an all round team, but if he could turn out a high class squad of distance runners who would attract attention in the long races, where the competition among college athletes seemed at that time to be most keen, it would be possible to attract more attention to the other branches of track work.

Moakley, however, built up his team in spite of all difficulties and has an all round, well balanced bunch of track athletes at Cornell that look good to win the Intercollegiate for a couple of years to come—next year at any rate. Of the thirteen men who totaled 38 points in this year's Intercollegiate meet not one was a prep school star, and with the exception of Phillips and Jackson in the pole vault, Magoffin in the two mile and Rogers in the quarter mile, none of them had ever done anything at all in track work before going to Ithaca. This is a record that will be hard to beat.

J. H. Garrells of the University of Michigan is just now the leading competing athlete of the west and middle west.

A lad of unusual all round ability, he astounded rivals and friends alike in the recent conference meet at Evanston, Ill., by his sensational work.

Besides equalling the world record over the high stick, Garrells won the low hurdles and the discus throw and was second in the shot put.

He thus scored eighteen points for his college and equaled another record made by Kraenzlein when the great Pennsylvania athlete was first in the 100, the two hurdle races and second in the broad jump at the eastern intercollegiate in 1900.

CHICAGO PACKERS FACING TROUBLE

SECRETARY WILSON DISSATISFIED WITH MEAT MEN.

PRACTICE PETTY ECONOMY

Expected Reports of Experts to Show That Plants Were Being Made Equal of Best Foreign Abattoirs.

Chicago, July 9.—Another clash is imminent between President Roosevelt and the Chicago packers.

This came to light Sunday when Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, having established himself at the Auditorium with the staff of experts whom he has brought here to revise the meat inspection bureau, gave out an interview in which he expressed in measured terms his "disappointment" at the grudging spirit in which, he said, the Chicago packers are meeting the demand for reform.

He went further, and questioned the sincerity of their declaration that they wanted government inspection. He said dryly that it looked to him as if they wanted "another fight," and then he let it be known, by the faintest hunching up of his broad shoulders, that the government was ready to give them one rather than accept any halfway measures in the amelioration of conditions surrounding the meat industry.

Report Is Evasive. Indirectly the report of the Manufacturers' association is responsible for the situation. Ever since its publication Saturday morning the secretary and his department heads have been making a close study of it, line by line. They found it anything but a "whitewash." They expected to discover evidence that these plants were being made the equal of the abattoirs abroad. They found, apparently, petty economy instead.

It seems to me that the packers of Chicago have not yet learned their lesson," said the secretary, speaking slowly, to allow the pencil to keep pace. "This report of the experts retained by the Illinois Manufacturers' association and the Chicago Commercial association is eloquent of their evasions. It seems to us that the packers have had ample time, if they were so disposed, to launch much greater improvements, for instance, in the sanitary conditions of their plants."

Packers' Mistaken Policy. "Here in this report we find mention made of toilet rooms ventilating into the workrooms. That will never do. The sanitary improvement of those plants must be on a broad, effective scale, if the United States is to permit the use of its guarantee label.

Apparently some of them are trying to economize in defiance of the demands of congress that they bring their plants up to modern standards. Such a policy is a mistake—I repeat it, it is a mistake—and can only result in the undoing of the halfway measures. That is an expensive method in the long run. It will do the packers no good to get their backs up. Congress has given the department power to insist upon wholesome conditions. That power, I have every reason to believe, will be exercised."

May Withhold Label. "There will be no controversy between the government and the packers," went on the secretary. "That won't be necessary. In the event that they object to our close inspection of their canned products, for instance, there will be no label forthcoming. That is all there is to it."

"I want to emphasize finally the fact that under the new law there will be a much more adequate inspection. At present our men do not leave the killing floor. In the future they will watch the meat through the dressing and canning processes. We expect to make rigid requirements to conform with the best standards in the world."

DIET OF BACON AND EGGS Upon It Americans Have Done Great Deeds and Accomplished Wonders.

From sanguine San Francisco comes word of a common diet of bacon and eggs.

It is the diet that does things, says the New York World. American wildernesses have been conquered, cities begun and mines opened on bacon with or without eggs. Armies have marched on the same rations, bringing relief to friends and trouble to foes. The frying of the fitch, as an essential incident of life on the plain and in the forest, throws savory suggestion from the pages of pioneer story and history.

The dispatches bring a note of regret for the earthquake-riven restaurants and clubs of late Golden Gate high life. They are not worth the mourning. Besides, they will rise again. With them temporarily are banished dyspepsia and a tendency to gout. Who ever heard of a great deed done, or a great victory won on chicken patties a la reine, Capicola salmon hollandaise or a sauce a la Newburg?

It is San Francisco's splendid fortune that apparently she has abundant eggs with her bacon.

Calcium Carbide in Blasting. Acetylene is being used as an explosive in Germany, where it has proven disappointing as an illuminant. Each cartridge contains an ounce and three-fourths of calcium carbide, yielding about 16 quarts of acetylene, and after wetting the carbide the confined mixture of generated gas and air is exploded by an electric spark. In blasting the rock is not thrown out, but is broken up into pieces small enough to be readily removed.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains

WITH FIVE ROWS OF TUCKS,

50 Cents a Pair

We offer 200 pairs more of those White Muslin Curtains, 3 yards long, 34 inches wide, ruffled, with five rows of tucks, at **50 cents a pair**. This is the greatest bargain in a low priced curtain we have ever offered. Two lots of these curtains have each been closed out in one day, so you will have to come quick if you want them. . .

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

HAVE THE GODS SUBMITTED ANY "OFFERS" TO YOU RECENTLY?

In his "Masque of Pandora," Longfellow wrote:

**"The Gods Implore not,
Plead not, solicit not; they only offer
CHOICE AND OCCASION, which once being passed
RETURN NO MORE. Dost thou accept the gift?"**

The same thought appears in Ingall's striking poem on "Opportunity," in which he pictured that deity as stalking through the world and knocking ONCE on every door—never to return again.

Both writers halt a little short of completeness in their striking pictures—for it should be made clear that while the same "choice and occasion," the same "opportunity" come but once—new opportunities go walking through the world in an endless procession forever, outnumbering the people themselves—so that not only is there "choice and occasion" for everyone born into the world—but a choice of choices and occasions and opportunities.

If you missed the knock of Opportunity on your door yesterday, listen for more raps today—for they will come, if you are looking for them and "cultivating" them.

To the alert reader of advertisements "Opportunity" becomes a familiar figure—not an illusive, mysterious deity; and to the alert users of advertising space "choice and occasion" are plentifully given—for

**Publicity is the Vice-Regent of "Mercury,"
God of Commerce and Gain.**

Try a Want Ad.--3 Lines 3 Times, 25c.